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(54) Title: **TREATMENT FOR ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA**

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a method of treating acute myeloid leukemia. Generally, the method includes administering to a patient with AML an amount of a TLR agonist compound effective to decrease the percentage of leukemic cells in the patient's peripheral blood or bone marrow.

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TREATMENT FOR ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA

Background

5 There has been a major effort in recent years, with significant success, to discover new drug compounds that act by stimulating certain key aspects of the immune system, as well as by suppressing certain other aspects (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,039,969 and 6,200,592). These compounds appear to act through basic immune system mechanisms known as Toll-like receptors (TLRs) and are referred to herein as "TLR agonists."

10 Certain TLR agonists, known as "immune response modifiers" (IRMs) may be useful for treating a wide variety of diseases and conditions by inducing selected cytokine biosynthesis, induction of co-stimulatory molecules, and/or increasing antigen-presenting capacity. For example, certain IRM compounds are known to provide effective immunotherapy for treating certain viral diseases (e.g., human papilloma virus, hepatitis, herpes), certain neoplasias (e.g., basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, actinic keratosis, melanoma), certain T_H2-mediated diseases (e.g., asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis), certain auto-immune diseases (e.g., multiple sclerosis), and are also useful as vaccine adjuvants.

15 Many of the TLR agonists are small organic molecule imidazoquinoline amine derivatives (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,689,338), but a number of other compound classes are known as well (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,446,153; 6,194,425; and 6,110,929; and International Publication Number WO 2005/079195) and more are still being discovered. Other IRMs have higher molecular weights, such as oligonucleotides, including CpGs (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 6,194,388).

20 In view of the great therapeutic potential for TLR agonists, and despite the important work that has already been done, there is a substantial ongoing need to expand their uses and therapeutic benefits.

Summary

25 It has been found that certain small molecule TLR agonists can be used to treat acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of treating AML. Generally, the method includes administering to a patient with AML an

amount of a TLR agonist compound effective to decrease the percentage of leukemic cells in the patient's peripheral blood or bone marrow.

Various other features and advantages of the present invention should become readily apparent with reference to the following detailed description, examples, claims and appended drawings. In several places throughout the specification, guidance is provided through lists of examples. In each instance, the recited list serves only as a representative group and should not be interpreted as an exclusive list.

Detailed Description of Illustrative Embodiments of the Invention

The present invention provides methods of treating a patient with acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Generally, the method includes administering to the patient a drug in an amount and for a time sufficient to provide some relief from the disease. In some cases, the treatment may even cause complete remission of the disease. It is noteworthy that the invention can provide effective treatment to patients that have failed to benefit from other forms of treatment.

As used herein, the following terms shall have the indicated meanings:

"Agonist" refers to a compound that can combine with a receptor (e.g., a TLR) to induce a cellular activity. An agonist may be a ligand that directly binds to the receptor. Alternatively, an agonist may combine with a receptor indirectly by, for example, (a) forming a complex with another molecule that directly binds to the receptor, or (b) otherwise results in the modification of another compound so that the other compound directly binds to the receptor. An agonist may be referred to as an agonist of a particular TLR (e.g., a TLR7 agonist) or a particular combination of TLRs (e.g., a TLR 7/8 agonist – an agonist of both TLR7 and TLR8).

"Remission" is defined as less than 5% blasts in the bone marrow, with hematopoietic recovery, defined herein as having a return of marrow cellularity and peripheral blood counts including platelets and neutrophils without requiring growth factor support.

As used herein, "a," "an," "the," "at least one," and "one or more" are used interchangeably. Thus, for example, a formulation comprising "a" TLR agonist can be interpreted to mean that the formulation includes at least one (i.e., one or more) TLR agonist.

Also herein, the recitations of numerical ranges by endpoints include all numbers subsumed within that range (e.g., 1 to 5 includes 1, 1.5, 2, 2.75, 3, 3.80, 4, 5, etc.).

Acute myeloid leukemia (also called acute myelocytic leukemia or acute myelogenous leukemia, AML) is a cancer that begins in cells that normally develop into blood cells. Normally, bone marrow produces stem cells, which are immature cells that are supposed to develop into mature blood cells. In AML, the stem cells instead develop into leukemic cells: abnormal red blood cells, abnormal platelets, or abnormal granulocytes. The leukemic cells are unable to perform the functions of the normal blood cells they replace. Consequently, an AML patient can develop one or more symptoms of AML such as, for example, anemia, fatigue, flu-like symptoms, bone pain, loss of appetite, weight loss, bruising easily, bleeding, and susceptibility to infection. Leukemic cells can spread to parts of the body outside the blood such as, for example, lymph nodes, liver, spleen, skin, gums, and the central nervous system.

The goal of treatment is remission of the cancer. Remission is achieved when white blood cell counts in the peripheral blood and in the bone marrow are within normal ranges.

Typical treatments for AML include chemotherapy, which can include a combination of from three to eight medications such as, for example, cytarabine, daunorubicin, idarubicin, thioguanine, mitoxantrone, etoposide, and methotrexate. Additionally, blood products (e.g., red blood cells and/or platelets) may be necessary to treat anemia and low platelet counts and broad spectrum antibiotics and/or white blood cell transfusions may be necessary to prevent or treat infections. Because chemotherapy also usually kills normal cells, patients receiving chemotherapy often experience side effects such as, for example, nausea, fatigue, and higher risk of infection.

For many patients, chemotherapy may cause remission of the AML, typically considered to occur when the patient has a normal peripheral blood cell count and normal appearing bone marrow cells, with fewer than 5% blasts in the marrow, no signs of leukemia in the central nervous system or elsewhere. Postremission chemotherapy or bone marrow transplants after high dose chemotherapy may be used as remission continuation (i.e., maintenance) therapy.

Even with maintenance therapy, some patients may experience a return of leukemic cells after the AML has been in remission. When this occurs, the AML is considered to be in relapse.

In contrast to certain chronic leukemias, immunotherapy such as administration of, for example, interferon or interleukin-(IL-)2 has not been shown to provide effective treatment of AML.

With the present invention, patients now have an additional treatment option. Certain TLR agonists have been determined to be useful for treating AML. Administering a TLR agonist to a patient with AML can reduce the extent and/or severity of symptoms of the disease. In some cases, treatment with a TLR agonist can provide a partial response. In other cases, treatment with a TLR agonist may provide a complete response. For some patients, treatment with a TLR agonist may provide effective treatment even after either (a) the AML has failed to respond to standard chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or bone marrow transplant therapy, or (b) after initially responding to standard therapy, the AML relapses.

Certain TLR agonists are small organic molecules (e.g., molecular weight under about 1000 Daltons, preferably under about 500 Daltons, as opposed to large biological molecules such as proteins, peptides, and the like) such as those disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,689,338; 4,929,624; 5,266,575; 5,268,376; 5,346,905; 5,352,784; 5,389,640; 5,446,153; 5,482,936; 5,756,747; 6,110,929; 6,194,425; 6,331,539; 6,376,669; 6,451,810; 6,525,064; 6,541,485; 6,545,016; 6,545,017; 6,573,273; 6,656,938; 6,660,735; 6,660,747; 6,664,260; 6,664,264; 6,664,265; 6,667,312; 6,670,372; 6,677,347; 6,677,348; 6,677,349; 6,683,088; 6,756,382; 6,797,718; 6,818,650; and 7,7091,214; U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 2004/0091491, 2004/0176367, and 2006/0100229; and International Publication Nos. WO 2005/18551, WO 2005/18556, WO 2005/20999, WO 2005/032484, WO 2005/048933, WO 2005/048945, WO 2005/051317, WO 2005/051324, WO 2005/066169, WO 2005/066170, WO 2005/066172, WO 2005/076783, WO 2005/079195, WO 2005/094531, WO 2005/123079, WO 2005/123080, WO 2006/009826, WO 2006/009832, WO 2006/026760, WO 2006/028451, WO 2006/028545, WO 2006/028962, WO 2006/029115, WO 2006/038923, WO 2006/065280, WO 2006/074003, WO 2006/083440, WO 2006/086449, WO 2006/091394, WO 2006/086633, WO

2006/086634, WO 2006/091567, WO 2006/091568, WO 2006/091647, WO 2006/093514, and WO 2006/098852.

Additional examples of small molecule IRMs include certain purine derivatives (such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,376,501, and 6,028,076), certain imidazoquinoline amide derivatives (such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 6,069,149), certain imidazopyridine derivatives (such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 6,518,265), certain benzimidazole derivatives (such as those described in U.S. Patent 6,387,938), certain derivatives of a 4-aminopyrimidine fused to a five membered nitrogen containing heterocyclic ring (such as adenine derivatives described in U. S. Patent Nos. 6,376,501; 6,028,076 and 6,329,381; and in WO 02/08905), and certain 3- β -D-ribofuranosylthiazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidine derivatives (such as those described in U.S. Publication No. 2003/0199461), and certain small molecule immuno-potentiator compounds such as those described, for example, in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0136065.

Other TLR agonists include large biological molecules such as oligonucleotide sequences. Some TLR agonist oligonucleotide sequences contain cytosine-guanine dinucleotides (CpG) and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,194,388; 6,207,646; 6,239,116; 6,339,068; and 6,406,705. Some CpG-containing oligonucleotides can include synthetic immunomodulatory structural motifs such as those described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,426,334 and 6,476,000. Other TLR agonist nucleotide sequences lack CpG sequences and are described, for example, in International Patent Publication No. WO 00/75304. Still other TLR agonist nucleotide sequences include guanosine- and uridine-rich single-stranded RNA (ssRNA) such as those described, for example, in Heil *et al.*, *Science*, vol. 303, pp. 1526-1529, March 5, 2004.

Other TLR agonists include biological molecules such as aminoalkyl glucosaminide phosphates (AGPs) and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,113,918; 6,303,347; 6,525,028; and 6,649,172.

Unless otherwise indicated, reference to a compound can include the compound in any pharmaceutically acceptable form, including any isomer (e.g., diastereomer or enantiomer), salt, solvate, polymorph, and the like. In particular, if a compound is optically active, reference to the compound can include each of the compound's enantiomers as well as racemic mixtures of the enantiomers.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the TLR agonist may be an agonist of at least one TLR such as, for example, an agonist of TLR7 or TLR8. The IRM may also in some cases be an agonist of TLR 9. In some embodiments, the TLR agonist is an agonist of TLR7. A suitable TLR7 agonist may be an agonist of one or more additional TLRs—i.e., also an agonist of TLR8, a so-called TLR7/8 agonist. Alternatively, the TLR7 agonist may be a TLR7-selective agonist. As used herein, the term “TLR7-selective agonist” refers to a compound that acts as an agonist of TLR7, but does not act as an agonist of TLR8.

A TLR8-selective agonist or a TLR7-selective agonist may act as an agonist for the indicated TLR and one or more of TLR1, TLR2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR5, TLR6, TLR9, or TLR10. Accordingly, while “TLR8-selective agonist” may refer to a compound that acts as an agonist for TLR8 and for no other TLR, it may alternatively refer to a compound that acts as an agonist of TLR8 and, for example, TLR6. Similarly, “TLR7-selective agonist” may refer to a compound that acts as an agonist for TLR7 and for no other TLR, but it may alternatively refer to a compound that acts as an agonist of TLR7 and, for example, TLR6.

The TLR agonism for a particular compound may be assessed in any suitable manner. For example, assays and recombinant cell lines suitable for detecting TLR agonism of test compounds are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Publication Nos. US2004/0014779, US2004/0132079, US2004/0162309, US2004/0171086, US2004/0191833, and US2004/0197865.

Regardless of the particular assay employed, a compound can be identified as an agonist of a particular TLR if performing the assay with a compound results in at least a threshold increase of some biological activity mediated by the particular TLR. Conversely, a compound may be identified as not acting as an agonist of a specified TLR if, when used to perform an assay designed to detect biological activity mediated by the specified TLR, the compound fails to elicit a threshold increase in the biological activity. Unless otherwise indicated, an increase in biological activity refers to an increase in the same biological activity over that observed in an appropriate control. An assay may or may not be performed in conjunction with the appropriate control. With experience, one skilled in the art may develop sufficient familiarity with a particular assay (e.g., the range of values observed in an appropriate control under specific assay conditions) that

performing a control may not always be necessary to determine the TLR agonism of a compound in a particular assay.

The precise threshold increase of TLR-mediated biological activity for determining whether a particular compound is or is not an agonist of a particular TLR in a given assay 5 may vary according to factors known in the art including but not limited to the biological activity observed as the endpoint of the assay, the method used to measure or detect the endpoint of the assay, the signal-to-noise ratio of the assay, the precision of the assay, and whether the same assay is being used to determine the agonism of a compound for two or more TLRs. Accordingly it is not practical to set forth generally the threshold increase of 10 TLR-mediated biological activity required to identify a compound as being an agonist or a non-agonist of a particular TLR for all possible assays. Those of ordinary skill in the art, however, can readily determine the appropriate threshold with due consideration of such factors.

Assays employing HEK293 cells transfected with an expressible TLR structural 15 gene may use a threshold of, for example, at least a three-fold increase in a TLR-mediated biological activity (e.g., NF κ B activation) when the compound is provided at a concentration of, for example, from about 1 μ M to about 10 μ M for identifying a compound as an agonist of the TLR transfected into the cell. However, different thresholds and/or different concentration ranges may be suitable in certain circumstances.

20 Also, different thresholds may be appropriate for different assays.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the TLR agonist may be a small molecule (e.g., molecular weight of less than about 1000 Daltons) TLR agonist.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the TLR agonist may include a 2-aminopyridine fused to a five membered nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring, or a 4-aminopyrimidine fused to a five membered nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring. 25

TLR agonists having a 2-aminopyridine fused to a five membered nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring include, for example, imidazoquinoline amines including but not limited to substituted imidazoquinoline amines such as, for example, amide substituted imidazoquinoline amines, sulfonamide substituted imidazoquinoline amines, urea 30 substituted imidazoquinoline amines, aryl ether substituted imidazoquinoline amines, heterocyclic ether substituted imidazoquinoline amines, amido ether substituted imidazoquinoline amines, sulfonamido ether substituted imidazoquinoline amines, urea

substituted imidazoquinoline ethers, thioether substituted imidazoquinoline amines, hydroxylamine substituted imidazoquinoline amines, oxime substituted imidazoquinoline amines, 6-, 7-, 8-, or 9-aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy or arylalkyleneoxy substituted imidazoquinoline amines, and imidazoquinoline diamines; tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines including but not limited to amide substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, sulfonamide substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, urea substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, aryl ether substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, heterocyclic ether substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, amido ether substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, sulfonamido ether substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, urea substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline ethers, thioether substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, hydroxylamine substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, oxime substituted tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amines, and tetrahydroimidazoquinoline diamines; imidazopyridine amines including but not limited to amide substituted imidazopyridine amines, sulfonamide substituted imidazopyridine amines, urea substituted imidazopyridine amines, aryl ether substituted imidazopyridine amines, heterocyclic ether substituted imidazopyridine amines, amido ether substituted imidazopyridine amines, sulfonamido ether substituted imidazopyridine amines, urea substituted imidazopyridine ethers, and thioether substituted imidazopyridine amines; 1,2-bridged imidazoquinoline amines; 6,7-fused cycloalkylimidazopyridine amines; imidazonaphthyridine amines; tetrahydroimidazonaphthyridine amines; oxazoloquinoline amines; thiazoloquinoline amines; oxazolopyridine amines; thiazolopyridine amines; oxazolonaphthyridine amines; pyrazolopyridine amines; pyrazoloquinoline amines; tetrahydropyrazolopyridine amines; pyrazolonaphthyridine amines; tetrahydropyrazolonaphthyridine amines; and 1*H*-imidazo dimers fused to pyridine amines, quinoline amines, tetrahydroquinoline amines, naphthyridine amines, or tetrahydronaphthyridine amines.

In certain embodiments, the TLR agonist may be an imidazonaphthyridine amine, a tetrahydroimidazonaphthyridine amine, an oxazoloquinoline amine, a thiazoloquinoline amine, an oxazolopyridine amine, a thiazolopyridine amine, an oxazolonaphthyridine amine, a thiazolonaphthyridine amine, a pyrazolopyridine amine, a pyrazoloquinoline amine, a tetrahydropyrazolopyridine amine, a pyrazolonaphthyridine amine, or a tetrahydropyrazolonaphthyridine amine.

In certain embodiments, the TLR agonist may be a substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amine, an imidazopyridine amine, a 1,2-bridged imidazoquinoline amine, a 6,7-fused cycloalkylimidazopyridine amine, an imidazonaphthyridine amine, a tetrahydroimidazonaphthyridine amine, an oxazoloquinoline amine, a thiazoloquinoline amine, an oxazolopyridine amine, a thiazolopyridine amine, an oxazolonaphthyridine amine, a thiazolonaphthyridine amine, a pyrazolopyridine amine, a pyrazoloquinoline amine, a tetrahydropyrazoloquinoline amine, a pyrazolonaphthyridine amine, or a tetrahydropyrazolonaphthyridine amine.

As used herein, a substituted imidazoquinoline amine refers to an amide substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a sulfonamide substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a urea substituted imidazoquinoline amine, an aryl ether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a heterocyclic ether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, an amido ether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a sulfonamido ether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a urea substituted imidazoquinoline ether, a thioether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a hydroxylamine substituted imidazoquinoline amine, an oxime substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a 6-, 7-, 8-, or 9-aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy or arylalkyleneoxy substituted imidazoquinoline amine, or an imidazoquinoline diamine. As used herein, substituted imidazoquinoline amines specifically and expressly exclude 1-(2-methylpropyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]quinolin-4-amine and 4-amino- α,α -dimethyl-2-ethoxymethyl-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]quinolin-1-ethanol.

In one embodiment, the TLR agonist is a sulfonamide substituted imidazoquinoline amine such as, for example, N-[4-(4-amino-2-ethyl-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]quinolin-1-yl)butyl]methanesulfonamide or N-{2-[4-amino-2-(ethoxymethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]quinolin-1-yl]-1,1-dimethylethyl}methanesulfonamide.

Suitable TLR agonists also may include the purine derivatives, imidazoquinoline amide derivatives, benzimidazole derivatives, adenine derivatives, aminoalkyl glucosaminide phosphates, small molecule immuno-potentiator compounds, and oligonucleotide sequences described above.

The TLR agonist may be provided in any formulation suitable for contacting cells *in vitro* or administering to a subject. Suitable types of formulations are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,238,944; U.S. Pat. No. 5,939,090; U.S. Pat. No. 6,245,776; European Patent No. EP 0 394 026; U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0199538; and

International Patent Publication Nos. WO 2006/073940 and WO 2006/074045. The compound may be provided in any suitable form including but not limited to a solution, a suspension, an emulsion, or any form of mixture. The compound may be delivered in formulation with any pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, or vehicle.

5 A formulation containing a TLR agonist may be administered in any suitable manner such as, for example, non-parenterally or parenterally. As used herein, non-parenterally refers to administration through the digestive tract, including by oral ingestion. Parenterally refers to administration other than through the digestive tract such as, for example, intravenously, intramuscularly, transdermally, subcutaneously, 10 transmucosally (e.g., by inhalation), or topically.

The composition of a formulation suitable for practicing the invention will vary according to factors known in the art including but not limited to the physical and chemical nature of the TLR agonist, the nature of the carrier, the intended dosing regimen, the state of the subject's immune system (e.g., suppressed, compromised, stimulated), and 15 the method of administering the TLR agonist. Accordingly, it is not practical to set forth generally the composition of a formulation effective for treating AML for all possible applications. Those of ordinary skill in the art, however, can readily determine an appropriate formulation with due consideration of such factors.

In some embodiments, the methods of the present invention include administering 20 a TLR agonist to a patient in a formulation of, for example, from about 0.001% to about 20% (unless otherwise indicated, all percentages provided herein are weight/weight with respect to the total formulation) to the subject, although in some embodiments the TLR agonist may be administered using a formulation that provides TLR agonist in a concentration outside of this range. In certain embodiments, the method includes 25 administering to a patient a formulation that includes from about 0.01% to about 0.5% TLR agonist. In one exemplary embodiment, the formulation includes about 0.2% TLR agonist.

Typically, the TLR agonist will be administered to a patient as part of a treatment plan that considers the amount of TLR agonist administered per dose, the frequency of 30 administering the TLR agonist, and the duration of the time period over which the TLR agonist will be administered. Often, a treatment plan is devised that seeks to administer the TLR agonist in the greatest dose tolerable by the patient. If a given dose is considered

not well tolerated by the patient, the first recourse may be to provide prophylactic treatment for side effects of the TLR agonist in order to maintain dose strength, frequency, and duration. If prophylactic treatment fails to make a given dose tolerable, then the dose strength, frequency, and/or duration of the treatment plan may be modified as appropriate.

5 An amount of a TLR agonist effective for treating AML is an amount sufficient to decrease the percentage of leukemic cells in the peripheral blood and/or bone marrow of the patient. The precise amount of TLR agonist for treating AML may vary according to factors known in the art including but not limited to the physical and chemical nature of the TLR agonist, the nature of the carrier, the intended dosing regimen, the state of the
10 subject's immune system (e.g., suppressed, compromised, stimulated), the method of administering the TLR agonist, and the patient's tolerance of the TLR agonist. Accordingly, it is not practical to set forth generally the amount that constitutes an amount of TLR agonist effective for treating AML for all possible patients. Those of ordinary skill in the art, however, can readily determine the appropriate amount with due
15 consideration of such factors.

In some embodiments, the methods of the present invention include administering sufficient TLR agonist to provide a dose of, for example, from about 0.01 mg/m² to about 5.0 mg/m² to the patient, although in some embodiments the methods may be performed by administering TLR agonist in a dose outside this range. In some of these embodiments,
20 the method includes administering sufficient TLR agonist to provide a dose of from about 0.1 mg/m² to about 2.0 mg/m² to the patient, for example, a dose of from about 0.4 mg/m² to about 1.2 mg/m².

The dose may be calculated using actual body weight obtained just prior to the beginning of the treatment course. For the dosages provided herein, body surface area
25 (m²) is calculated prior to the beginning of the treatment course using the Dubois method:
 $m^2 = (\text{wt kg}^{0.425} \times \text{height cm}^{0.725}) \times 0.007184$.

In one embodiment, the starting dose for a patient may be, for example, 0.6 mg/m². In another embodiment, the starting dose for a patient may be, for example, 1.0 mg/m². If a dose is well tolerated by the patient after two consecutive administrations at a given
30 dose, the dose may be increased by an appropriate amount such as, for example, by 0.2 mg/m². In some embodiments, the dosage may be increased in this manner up to a maximum dose of about 1.2 mg/m². In other embodiments, the dosage may be increased

up to a maximum dose of about 2.0 mg/m^2 . Also, if any dose is not well tolerated by a patient, the next dose may be decreased by an appropriate amount such as, for example, by 0.2 mg/m^2 until the dose is tolerated by the patient. In some embodiments, the dosage may be decreased in this manner down to a minimum dose of about 0.4 mg/m^2 .

5 The dosing regimen may depend at least in part on many factors known in the art including but not limited to the physical and chemical nature of the TLR agonist, the nature of the carrier, the amount of TLR agonist being administered, the state of the subject's immune system (e.g., suppressed, compromised, stimulated), the method of administering the TLR agonist, and the patient's tolerance of the TLR agonist.

10 Accordingly it is not practical to set forth generally the dosing regimen effective for treating AML for all patients. Those of ordinary skill in the art, however, can readily determine an appropriate dosing regimen with due consideration of such factors.

15 In some embodiments of the invention, the TLR agonist may be administered, for example, from a single dose to a series of about 36 doses, although in some embodiments the methods of the present invention may be performed by administering the TLR agonist at a frequency outside this range. In certain embodiments, the TLR agonist may be administered from about six doses to about 24 doses, such as, for example, from about 12 doses to about 24 doses.

Typically, a treatment plan will be developed that includes an intended total number of doses to be administered over a prescribed period of time. However, the goal of a treatment plan usually is to optimize dosing based on individual patient response and tolerability. Thus, if deemed appropriate, one or more rest periods may be incorporated into a treatment plan, while retaining the total dose goal—e.g., a total of 24 doses in a treatment plan that includes dosing two times per week for 12 weeks. A rest period may be defined as no TLR agonist administered over a seven day interval, and may be implemented if a patient does not tolerate a dose. In a typical treatment plan, a patient may be allowed to have a specified number of rest periods among a specified number of doses. As one example, a treatment plan may allow rest periods as needed to continue on therapy, up to a maximum of two rest periods (i.e., two weeks without receiving TLR agonist) per eight doses administered.

In one embodiment, a treatment plan may include administration of the TLR agonist two times per week for 12 weeks, a total of 24 doses. Such a treatment plan may permit, for example, six rest periods (two rest periods per eight doses).

If a patient does not tolerate a given dose well, the patient may receive prophylactic treatment to aid tolerability rather than reducing the dose of TLR agonist or implementing a rest period. For example, fever or flu-like symptoms may be treated with analgesics and/or antipyretics such as, for example, acetaminophen, or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as, for example, naproxen or ibuprofen, as appropriate. Alternatively, certain corticosteroids such as, for example, prednisone, may be used to increase tolerability of the TLR agonist without delaying treatment or reducing the dose of TLR agonist being administered.

Additionally, a treatment plan may include combination therapy—i.e., TLR agonist therapy in combination with, for example, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or radiotherapy. Each component therapy (i.e., TLR agonist therapy, chemotherapy and/or immunotherapy) may itself include a combination of therapeutic agents within that particular class. Thus, a combination therapy may include, for example, one or more TLR agonists, one or more chemotherapeutic agents and/or one or more immunotherapeutic agents. Components of the combination therapy may be provided together in a single formulation, if appropriate. In most cases, however, combination therapy will involve administration of multiple therapeutic formulations.

In the absence of progressive disease and if there is no unacceptable toxicity, one or more additional treatment plans may be initiated. A two to eight week treatment-free interval may be imposed between treatment courses for recovery, if needed.

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Examples

The following examples have been selected merely to further illustrate features, advantages, and other details of the invention. It is to be expressly understood, however, that while the examples serve this purpose, the particular materials and amounts used as well as other conditions and details are not to be construed in a matter that would unduly limit the scope of this invention.

The drug used in the examples is the TLR agonist N-[4-(4-amino-2-ethyl-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]quinolin-1-yl)butyl]methanesulfonamide, which is a sulfonamide

substituted imidazoquinoline amine, the synthesis of which is described, for example, at U.S. Pat. No. 6,677,349, Example 236.

The drug was provided in a sterile 0.2% injectable solution in glass ampoules. One mL of the 0.2% solution corresponds to 2 mg of drug. Each mL of solution contains the following inactive ingredients: 4.2 mg citric acid and 45 mg mannitol in USP Water for Injection, adjusted to pH 5 with sodium hydroxide. The solution was stored at room temperature (15 to 30°C) and protected from light during storage.

Example 1

A 17 year old male was diagnosed with AML, M2, having a cytogenetic abnormality significant for a monosomy 7. At the time of diagnosis, he had 58% blasts and immunophenotyping showed that the blasts were CD7⁺.

He failed several rounds of induction and intensification under a children's oncology group protocol 03P1. Four months after diagnosis, he received an umbilical cord blood transplant after a fully ablative preparative regimen. Two months later he still had residual blasts and presence of the monosomy 7 abnormality. He developed pulmonary disease, renal disease, and a prolonged course of neutropenia, all of which contraindicated further rounds of intense chemotherapy.

The patient received a total of 16 doses of the 0.2% drug solution, starting at a dose of 0.6mg/m², twice per week. The dose was gradually increased so that doses 11-16 were at 1.2 mg/m².

The patient's blood counts recovered while on therapy in a manner temporally associated with drug administration. Prior to TLR agonist therapy, he had absolute neutropenia. Under TRL agonist therapy, he developed an adequate white count and platelet count and for a time no longer needed transfusions. Along with this marrow recovery, he had marked clinical improvement and regained some normal activity and improved quality of life. Bone marrow biopsy showed 14% blasts in the marrow.

Example 2

A 54 year old male had a history of myelodysplastic syndrome that progressed to AML. His treatment history is punctuated with frequent infections secondary to chemotherapy from 2003 through October 2005.

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In October 2005, the patient began combination therapy including administration of the TLR agonist and concomitant hydroxyurea, an oral chemotherapy. The starting dose of the 0.2% drug solution was 0.6 mg/m², but the dose was rapidly increased to 1.2 mg/m². After eight weeks of the combination therapy, the patient's peripheral blast count in the blood is markedly diminished—diminished to an extent beyond that typically observed under hydroxyurea therapy alone.

The patient feels well, has no active infections, and possesses no evidence of CNS leukemia.

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The complete disclosures of the patents, patent documents and publications cited herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each were individually incorporated. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, shall control.

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Various modifications and alterations to this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention. Illustrative embodiments and examples are provided as examples only and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. The scope of the invention is limited only by the claims set forth as follows.

What is Claimed is:

1. A method of treating acute myeloid leukemia (AML), the method comprising:
administering to a patient with AML an amount of a Toll-like receptor (TLR)
agonist compound effective to decrease the percentage of leukemic cells in the patient's
5 peripheral blood or bone marrow.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist comprises an imidazoquinoline
amine, a tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amine, an imidazopyridine amine, a 1,2-bridged
imidazoquinoline amine, a 6,7-fused cycloalkylimidazopyridine amine, an
10 imidazonaphthyridine amine, a tetrahydroimidazonaphthyridine amine, an
oxazoloquinoline amine, a thiazoloquinoline amine, an oxazolopyridine amine, a
thiazolopyridine amine, an oxazolonaphthyridine amine, a thiazolonaphthyridine amine, a
pyrazolopyridine amine, a pyrazoloquinoline amine, a tetrahydropyrazoloquinoline amine,
a pyrazolonaphthyridine amine, or a tetrahydropyrazolonaphthyridine amine.

15 3. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist comprises a substituted
imidazoquinoline amine.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein the TLR agonist comprises an amide substituted
20 imidazoquinoline amine, a sulfonamide substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a urea
substituted imidazoquinoline amine, an aryl ether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a
heterocyclic ether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, an amido ether substituted
imidazoquinoline amine, a sulfonamido ether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a urea
substituted imidazoquinoline ether, a thioether substituted imidazoquinoline amine, a
25 hydroxylamine substituted imidazoquinoline amine, an oxime substituted
imidazoquinoline amine, a 6-, 7-, 8-, or 9-aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy or arylalkyleneoxy
substituted imidazoquinoline amine, or an imidazoquinoline diamine.

30 5. The method of claim 4 wherein the TLR agonist comprises a sulfonamide
substituted imidazoquinoline amine.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist comprises a sulfonamide substituent.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist comprises an agonist of at least one Toll-like receptor (TLR).
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8. The method of claim 7 wherein the TLR agonist comprises an agonist of at least TLR7.
- 10 9. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist is administered systemically.
10. The method of claim 9 wherein the TLR agonist is administered subcutaneously or intravenously.
- 15 11. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist is administered at least once per week.
12. The method of claim 11 wherein the TLR agonist is administered at least twice per week.
- 20 13. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist is administered for at least three weeks.
14. The method of claim 13 wherein the TLR agonist is administered for at least six weeks.
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15. The method of claim 14 wherein the TLR agonist is administered for at least 12 weeks.
- 30 16. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist is administered until the patient's bone marrow is in remission.

17. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist is provided in a dose of at least 0.4 mg/m².

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the TLR agonist is provided in a dose of at least 5 0.6 mg/m².

19. The method of claim 18 wherein the TLR agonist is provided in a dose of at least 1.0 mg/m².

10 20. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist is provided in a dose of no more than 2.0 mg/m².

21. The method of claim 1 wherein the TLR agonist is provided in a dose of no more than 1.2 mg/m².

15 22. The method of claim 1 wherein the AML has not responded to another therapy.

23. The method of claim 1 wherein the AML has relapsed after treatment with another therapy.

20 24. The method of claim 1 further comprising administering to the patient a chemotherapeutic agent or an immunotherapeutic agent.

25 25. Use of a TLR agonist in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition for treating AML.